was represented by L. S. Oliver, E. A. Stevens, and J. R. Buchanan of the Labor Esquirer.

Prof. William Salter and H. D. Lloyd had a set of petitions which they intended to lay before Gov. Oglesby. Capt. Black has sole charge of he main politions, and of these there are so many that it required a separate trunk to convey them here. Mr. Buchanan, who made an estimate of all the petitions sent in from all parts of the country, says that there are elev-

en miles of names begging for elemency.

The delegation of labor people consisted of

J. E. Quinn, Samuel Gompers, L. J. Farrell,
and Edward King. It is said they had a peedition with 100,000 names attached. On account of the rain and bad weather the delegawhich was to start for the State House at 9 A. M., was delayed a little.

When Capt, Black and Gen. Trumbull arrived at the State Capitol they were informed that Gov. Ogleeby had not yet arived. On account of this a half hour's delay followed. The doors of the reception room were thrown open at 9:50 A. M. and the different committees filed in. There were nearly a hundred present. Capt. Black was presented to the Governor at one, the latter greeting the lawyer with his extended hand, after which he turned to a small table at the side of the recommendation of the recommendation. small table at the side of the room.

CAPT. BLACE'S SPEECH. A few minutes later all was as still as death. and Capt. Black, advancing to the corner of the table at which Gov. Oglesby sat, began to read his address. The relatives of the condemned men sat in a semicircle to the left of the speaker. Capt. Black first began by reading the general petition which had been signed by the men themselves. The lawyer had read only a few centences when he came to the passage which said that never before the day of the Anarchists been interrupted by the police. At this point Gov. Ogleeby interrupted and asked if he was to understand that statement as be-

ing the truth. Yes, sir," responded the lawyer, "and, furmore, that very meeting was attended by ayor Harrison himself, who remained there until within twenty minutes of the riot."

Capt. Black took twenty minutes to read the stition, and when he closed he said: "This as been signed by Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, and August Spice. The reason that the secured Parsons, Fischer, Engel, and Lingg did not append their names to this paper was secause they assert that they have forwarded e your Excellency their autograph letters, and did not think it necessary to sign this."

The potition recited the history of the offer

for which the petitioners are condemned. It affirmed that some of them either them the late, bomb or advised its throwing, that they had no knowledge of the fact that it was to be thrown, and that they had always counselled ad encouraged peace.

Gen. Black ascerted that the men had not

this mat of power, where mercy tempers jus-tice. If you grant this plea of mercy it will be a grand example of the wisdom of the framers of our fundamental law, which gave mercy. In the person of your Excellency, a hand maiden to justice.

ihe person of your Excellency, a hand maiden to justice."

Capt. Black's speech was an eloquent appeal. The reception room was as quiet as a fomb while he spoke, and his words went straight to the heart of every one present. He closed, and Gea. Trumbull promntly arose and said he wished to raise his voice for mercy.

Mr. Trumbull promntly arose and said he wished to raise his voice for mercy.

Mr. Trumbull did not hold the attention either of the Governor or of those assembled as Capt. Black did. He only occupied two minutes. While he was apeaking the auditors had an opportunity of glancing around, and noticing the effect of Capt. Black's remarks upon the women present. The face of August Spies's mother had grown more sed, and large team ware in her eyes. Gretchen Spies had lost her sprightliness of the morning and was weeping.

A TRANCE SPEAKEE'S PLEA.

When Gen. Trumbull had finished. Capt. Black introduced George Schilling to the Governor. Schilling merely took the magistrate's hand, and turning round, introduced Mrs. Cora Richmond, the clairvoyant. The lady riveted her use upon the wall just over Gov. Ogicaby's head. She had spoken only a few words when she closed a sentence by saying:

"Tis evil result cannot be estimated if you condemn these men."

"Pardon me, lady," interrupted the Governor, but I can condemn no one."

"Perhaps not." replied Mrs. Richmond. "but your decision will have the same effect. The world is waiting for your decision, as it did hat of the other courts. Tou yourself are the head of a court of exacutive elemency, and it is to you in that position that I speak."

The speaker soon dropped the elemency issue and appealed for the sake of public policy. The Governor did not listen with the feeling that he did to Capt. Black. Often his brows were seen to wrinkle beorath his shining glasses and his fingers toyed nervously with the seam in his trousers. Mrs. Richmond spoke for thirty minutes. A TRANCE SPEAKER'S PLEA.

A SPENCE THAT BORED THE GOVERNOR.

commute the sentences. The Senator's remarks seemed to have some weight with the Governor.

At 41 o'elock the morning session was over. When the meeting adjourned the women huddled together in a corner and said but little. Their great sorrow was apparent, and they were left to themselves. J. K. Buchanon took Kr. Van Zandt. the father of Nina, by the arm, and introduced him to Gov. Ogleaby. The Governor rose and said:

"I'm giad to meet you. Mr. Van Zandt. Where are you from ?"

The tather of Nina was much embarrassed but when he had explained who he was the Governor and: "Ah, yee: I might have known, but had forgotten." George Schilling and L. S. Oliver carried the trunk centaining the petitions in front of the Governor. Taking out a large pile, Mr. Oliver said: "The petitions contain the names of 60.000 people living in Chicago." The Governor requested an affidavit to that effect, and Oliver repiled. "It will be presented later."

TO SAVE THE ANARCHISTS.

GOV. OGLESSY BESOUGHT WITH MANY

PRAYERS AND TRARS.

BE LASTON to Speeches and Talks With
Poor Women who Plend for Their
Loved Once-Bellet that Lingg is Boomed
—Fielden and Schwab Likely to Receive
Mercy-The Fate of the Others Unsertake Chicago Thinks They Will be Hangoci-An Effort to Make Lingg Out Insance
—Him Von Eanet Turned from the Jail
Best-Sho Has a Fri of Hysterica.

Springsylled, Nov. 2.—A large crowd stood
on the platform of the station this morning,
waiting to see the Chicago delegation which
had come to intercede with Gov. Oglesby in
behalf of the condemned Anarchists. On the
arrival of the train the delegation at once proceeded to the headquarters of the labor delegation.
The Chicago Amnesty Association
was represented by L. S. Oliver, E. A. Stevens,
and J. B. Buchanan of the Labor Enquire.

A POINT THAT INFRISEED CHARSE.

A FOIRT THAT INTRUSED ORLESS.

A telling point by the mercy seekers was made in the afternoon almost at the outset. William Urban, representing the Central Labor Union of Chicago—over 10,000 workingmen—was addressing the Governor. The shooting of Begley by the Pinkerton men at the stock yards was instanced by Urban as a case where a murder was committed by a member of the Pinkerton Agency, in the employ of the Paakers Union, and the controlling spirits of the organization were not held responsible for the crime of an individual member. The pleaseemingly interested the Governor strongly, and he called for the repetition of the sentence concerning the stock yards murder.

The Governor seemed, if possible, to grow more and more deeply impressed as the moments sped, and the bystanders did not fail to mark the care with which he ordered each estition carefully arranged for his future reference, and his solicitude in obtaining the name, address, and standing of each spokesman. Gradually the friends of the condemned became more and more hopeful, as the demeanor of the Governor plainly showed that the most thorough investigation, with the broadest views and the kindest spirit, would be given to the arguments and the petitions.

A colloquy between Samuel Gompers, President of the Central Trades Union of New York, and the Governor helped the feeling of hope materially, though just why it would be difficult to say. Mr. Gompers had reviewed the history of the eight hour movement in 1885, and narrated the incidents which led up to the strike at McCormick's reaper works and the meeting at the Haymarket. When the Governor posed by the National Eight-hour Convention at Washington in 1885, whether they were peaceable, lawful, and reasonable, Mr. Gompers said "Yes."

"Then," said his Excellency, "your object was to reduce the hours of labor that others. A POINT THAT IMPRISHED OGLESSY.

peaceable, lawful, and reasonable, Mr. Gompers said "Yea."

"Then." said his Excellency, "your object was to reduce the hours of labor that others might have employment by peaceable means?"

"Yes. sir."

"Is it possible that the laboring men would regard it as an aid to their movement that a certain political or other organization should attempt to use force in compelling the adoption of the eight-hour plan, or would force be regarded as a retarding influence by the workingmen?"

regarded as a retarding influence by the workingmen?"

"Any attempt at force," answered Mr. Gompers, "would be condemned. There is no doubt whatever that the bomb thrown at the Haymarket killed the eight-hour movement."

The Governor asked several other questions as to the scope and intention of the Eight-hour law. That gentleman's speech disavowing totally any approval of the Anarchists' theories or methods, but begging mercy for them, made a great impression on the audience, and also on the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR TALES WITH THE RELATIVES. THE GOVERNOR TALES WITH THE RELATIVES.

The Governor then received the relatives of the condemned Anarchists, the audience being excluded. Up to a late hour this evening the Governor was still holding a private interview with friends and relatives of the Anarchists. He has given no expression as to his intentions, and it is not likely that any decision will be given to-night. It was said this afternoon that Spice's brother would lay a letter before the Governor from Spice this evening. It is asserted that Mr. Grinnell said in his speech before the jury that if Spice should be hanged that the season of his commedes to commuted and that he may die, thereby satisfying Mr. Grinnell's demand.

SCHWAB DEPLORES THE CRIME. Among the petitions that were presented to the Governor was this from Schwab:

Gen. Black ascerted that the men had not had a fair triat, and that Judge Gary and State's Attorney Grinnell had joined in a recommendation for elemency for Fielden and Schwab. He said in concussion:

"Now, your Excellency, you sit outside the pale of public prajudice and passion; you sit on the high seat representing the people of the great State of Illinois. Beside you sits mercy in her kindest mood, and from your place you can set these things right without being touched by public elamor; you can decide from this seat of power, where mercy tempers justope in the first proper i

After she had finished the Hon. Elijah M. Haises, ex-Speaker of the Legislature, appeared to raise his voice against capital punsahment. After a while he dropped that question and began to argue the question of justice. This is no question of mercy, he cried it is one of justice to ourselves. Hanging these men will not stop anarchy. Champions will rise as fast as you kill them off. People how that the streets will run with blood if these men are not executed. I say blood will flow if they are hanged.

At this point Gov. Oriseby became quite resties and bent over his papers, as if to indicate that he had heard enough. The speaker took the hist and closed after he had spoken nearly three-quarters of an hour. George Senilling their requested permission for Senator Streeter to speak for the State benators.

The Governor replied that a system ought to be arranged so that one or two men could say all. I will hear the Senator, as you say, he remarked, and will then announce a recess until I o'doca; but I would suggest that not too many speak, for they cannot help repeating themselves. However, I wish to hear all you have to say.

Senator Streeter then read the petition of the Bonators, which saks for a reprieve of thirty days. He said be thought that in thirty days public opinion would be so revolutionized that the Governor could do nothing else thain commute the sentences. The Senator's remarks seemed to have some weight with the Governor.

At 11 o'clock the morning assession was over.

law, and commendable. I feel that you should know this fact, which exists alone as to these two. Schwab and Fielden. It is my further desire to say that I believe that Schwab was the pliant, weak tool of a stronger will and more designing person. Schwab seems to be friend-less. At this date no other application has made to me, and, if made, I have no further suggestions or recommendations to offer. As to the two above named, I do not feel like putting any obstacle in the way of a commutation of their sentence to imprisonment for life, although I should have pre-ferred to have received from Schwab a statement similar in character to that from Pielden. which is a great factor in his favor, in my opinion."

Mr. Ingham, who assisted in the prosecution.

added a word of approval, and Judge Tutbill wrote the following:

Gary and Grinnell and Mr. Ingham, touching Fielden and Schwab, and as well in consideration of what I myself know of the facts of the case as affecting these two men. I sincerely nmend and hope that Executive elemency

may be extended to each of these men." Judge Jamieson added his approval, and Mr.

Johnson left for Springfield last night and laid the papers before the Governor to-day. Judge Gary and Mr. Grinnell will take no steps in favor of the commutation of any of the other condemned men. There is reason for thinking that the Governor will be favorably impressed with the petitions in the cases of Fielden and Schwab, and that he will commute their sen-Beliwab, and that he will commute their sentences to imprisonment for life, while the other Anarchists will all hang. At this writing, however, when nothing is known, suspense is the universal stitude. There is nothing new at the jall, nothing new in the atreets, and unfortunately, no change in the hearts and breasts of the widows and orphans already made, or of the wives and children who look forward to Friday morning with terror and apprehension. THE BEARING OF THE PRISONERS,

THE BEARING OF THE PRISONERS.

Lingar's defiant attitude, his caged hyens bearing, his idiotic expressions of contempt for the human race in general, and the official portion thereof in particular, have brought about their normal harvest. It seems strange that toward one who stands literally in the shadow of the gallows, from whose uplifted beam will fall with unerring mark a noose on Friday morning, there should be any feeling other than that of pity and commiseration, but as a matter of fact the community is divided so lar as he is concerned between contempt and disgnat. It was predicted in these despatches last night. The tone of the public and of the press have absolutely changed, and to-day, without exception, from one end of Chicago to the other, and in every newspaper, is expressed the hope that Lings in any event will swing, and that no strained mercy will be shown to either of his companions. Lings's manner toward his confederates is not calculated to elevate him in the estimation of any one. He declares himself perfectly ready to die; in fact, he rather glories in the prospects of an early departure, but he manifests a singular disinclination to go alone. He wants all the little band to be with him. In the words of the old song, he was "We are seven," and he wants to keep that mystic number upon the scaffold, as it was in their original conspiracy. The flamboyancy of Spice is considerably moderated, but the caim, unimpassioned declarations of Parsons are unchanged. The man is as cool as a cucumber and as calm as a June morning. Imagine him with his wife and children. PARSONS ROMPING WITH HIS CHILDREN.

Yesterday the little ones were permitted to see and romp and play with their father; and his wile, with a businessilike air contented herself with what are now commonplace utterances, words of cheer and inspiration, along the line of their extreme thought. To-day. self with what are now commonplace utterances, words of cheer and inspiration, along
the line of their extreme thought. To-day,
knowing perfectly well that she cannot see him
again, Bira. Parsons talks about her husband
and his fate as quietly and as coolly as though
she were discussing the cut of a new gown, or
the issuing of a fresh pamphiet. Bhe was asked
to-day why he had not bees up to the jall,
and she replied there was no special use
in going there: she could only see her
husband at a distance, and "yell" at him
across twelve feet of space, in the hearing
of a mob oi morbid onlookers, and as for as
taking the children there again, she certainly
would never do so. They had take her husband from his comparatively comfortable cell
and put him in what no one would call other
than a dungeon, and she much preferred that
her children, who are now sneered at and insuited by their companions in the public
school, should be able to remember their
father as they last saw him—happy-faced, full
of life and fun and joility—rather than to recall him as a dusky form many feet away in
an impenetrable dungeon, where they would
not be permitted to go, and from which he
could not come.

POOR NINA VAN ZANDT.

ing that they must have had a bendency to set ofto to unbecastly violence of continues of violences in connection with the Haymanset of violence in connection with the Haymanset of the Control of the Table 18 (1994). The Haymanset of the Control POOR NINA VAN ZANDT.

it is peculiarly noteworthy. I think, to mark the dividing line. The men in juli insist that as they did not throw the bomb they are not murderers; that not being guilty they, or at least a majority of them, cannot ask for pardon or sue for merey, and that, therefore, they become martyrs; while their friends among the people on the outside argue that if these men are hanged the mass of Anarchists will be immensely benefited.

THE PACIS ABOUT TRUES CRIMES.

hanged the mass of Anarchists will be immensely benefited.

THE FACES ABOUT THEER CRIMES.

As a matter of fact, it has been fully established by proof that these condemned men were engaged in a conspiracy to stir up a "social revolution" by mass of murder. All their acts, as particle to that conspiracy, proved a murderous intent. Bome of them prepared dynamits bombs. Others gave instructions in the manufacture of those murderous missiles. Others, by appear and in writing, encouraged, recommended, and urged their use for the commission of murder. They counselled striking workmen to murder the men who refused to employ them. They exhorted a mob of reffians to murder cartain policemen who were dispersing them. They exhorted a mob of reffians to murder cartain policemen who were dispersing them. They called the same ruffians. "To arms "to avesse their comrades whom the policemen had dispersed while in the act of destroying property, and attacking peaceable workmen with deadly missiles.

In the gathering thus called for the purpose of revenge, the murderous work they advised, counselled, encouraged, and urged was perpetrated with weapons prepared for that purpose by them and according to the instructions. Their responsibility for the crime, so conceived, contrived, and committed would not have been more complete if each of them had personally assisted in lighting the fease and casting the implement of feath. In favor of murder committed in this manner by persons who call themselves Anarchists, the Governor is asked to discriminate by commuting the sentence of death to life in a prison. The discrimination asked for cannot be limited to the malefactors now under sentence. To grant it in this case would be to assure the evangelists of the Anarchist method of murder that they could expect from Executive elemency the like favor in all future like cases. It would be a precedent giving them to understand that murderers, but are to live, in order that the Anarchist cause may not die, in a prison until their copartners in th

cious foreigners into this tand shall get them out.

A FRESH CONNETRACY.

It is a mistake to think the Anarchist sentiment is confined to the fellows now so near their rope's end. Here is an illustration: Fred Royat and Emil Wende, two well-known Anarchists were before Justice Lyon this morning, the former charged with conspiracy and carrying concealed weapons, and the latter with conspiracy alone. The cases were continued until the lette inst. In bonds of \$1,000 and \$1,500 respectively, in default of which they were locked up. Horst and Wende are members of a regular Anarchist group which numbers thirty-six members and well-eaver friday and Wednesday evening in the Lake View Turner Hall, Raleted street and Fullerton avenue. On last Wednesday evening it was resolved by the group to purchase arms, and Korst, who was formerly a gunsmith and the owner of a shop on Ellwaukee avenue, where the guns of the Lake was Vehr Veren were repaired, was instructed to purchase twelve revolvers for his associates. About thirty dollars was collected, and he went down town to purchase the pistols. The group had been suspected for some time, and while the meeting was in progress an officer was in hiding in the room and heard the whole safiar. A watch was placed on the the two men, and they were arrested as they returned to a saleson on Division street, near Carbourne avenue, with four revolvers in their possession. The guns were of improved make, and cost at wholesale is each. It was part of the plan for Korst, who could purchase the arms at wholesale, to do so, and sell them to other members of the group for money with which to purchase more, in order to allay suspicion, the exchange and sale were to be made by Wende. A young attorney in Salomon & Zoisler's office sald that the men bought the revolvers to take home for the protection of their families.

Chicago is in readiness, and waits only for the State, through its recessitative, the Governor 1988 outrage that he has not long since communed those whom he intends to favor, and settled the fate of the men to die. It is hardly like starting for Liverpool, when it makes but trilling difference whether one goes this Saturday or next Wednesday. It isn't fair to the wives and bables. It is not the square thing to the Sheriff. Surely it is a manifestation of indifference to the feelings of the callous Anarchists in jail, and it is particularly exasperating to the newspapers of the land. It is almost as bad as watching days and nights for the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. Howard. ALL READY FOR THE PATAL DAY.

As Effort to Have Him Examined and Delay

pital for the Imane, filed a petition in the County Court to-day charging the fact to be that Louis Lingg, the Anarchist bomb maker, under sentence of death, is insane, and that it would be for the benefit and for the safety of the community that he be confined in a State hospital for the insane. The facts in the case, the petition alleges, can be proven by the petitioner and by George E. Detweller, Ferdinand Spies, Ida Spies, Henry Spies, Chris Spies, Mrs. Kuttleman, Gustav Pack, Louis Zetter, Mr. Linnemeyer, and Mrs. Bentlein, all residents of Cook county. The petition further states that Lings has no property or effects. and prays that a writ for the body of Louis Lingg be issued and a venire of six good and lawful men be made to determine the truth of the allegations, and also that subposnes for the witnesses named be issued, returnable at such time as may be fixed by the County Court, and that Lingg be declared an insane person after due hearing and proof. The petition was dated Nov. 9, and sworn to by Dr. Kiernan.

Judge Prendergast promptly decided that he could do nothing in the case. knowing as he did

Judge Prendergasi promptly decided that he could do nothing in the case, knowing as he did who Lingg was and that he was in the county iali on a criminal charge and under a sentence of death. The attorney in the proceedings, Mr. V. V. Hunt, argued that the Court could not know authoritatively that Lingg was in jail, as no evidence had been given and the Court was only to judge of the points brought out in a legal way.

The Court insisted that he could use his private information in some cases, and this in his opinion, was one in which it was necessary, if e said very emphatically that he would not issue the writ without doe notice having been given to the State's Attorney.

The attorney at once wrote out a notice to Mr. Grinnell, and said he would try to have the other side represented at 2 o'clock to-day, when he hoped to receive the writ.

The notice was served on State's Attorney Grinnell about 1 o'clock. It aimply informed the latter that the motion for a writ of inquisition directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to bring Louis Lingg before the Court for trial for insanity, had been filed. When the argument commenced this afternoon the case which the counsel for the condemned had to make was the showing of sufficient grounds to warrant the Court in issuing the writ on the Sheriff commanding Linggs to be brought from his cell before the Court was out of the jurisdiction of the County Court.

Judge Prendergast cut the proceedings short by refusing to interfere in Lingg's behalf, and sustaining State's Attorney Grinnell's argument that the prisoner was out of the jurisdiction of the County Court.

The Court said that it would not undertake to pass on the case until the Criminal Court retused to do so, and Mr. Hunt announced that in the prisoner was out of the jurisdiction of the County Court.

The Court said that it would not undertake to pass on the case until the Criminal Court retused to Grin and the proceedings and the strengs and the strengs

The Anarchists were not permitted out of their cells to-day. In a remote part of the jail a lew deputies were perfecting the final pre-liminaries needful to the erection of the galows. As yet this instrument has not been removed from the storage room, but everything is in readings except the many joining to-

gether of the framework of the gallows, and that can be done in a very little while.

For the first time since the Eupreme Court passed on the case admittance was denied to Sina Van Zandt. She tolled up the tron stairs in the rain, took refuge in the closed entry, and a moment later her white face was appealing, and in a humble tone she was asking permission to enter. The deorkeeper shook his head, saying orders had been given to keep her out. She sent for Jailer Folz, who came qut, and in a kind but very positive tone, informed her that he was obliged to refuse her entrance. She remained where she was, holding on to the iron bara as if not comprehending what was said. The jailer continued: "Spies is locked up. He can't be ist out of his cell, and you could not see him any way if you did come in."

Blowly the young woman turned away, groped her way down stairs in the rain, and with painful steps turned down the alley.

Aged Mrs. Engel was permitted a brief interview with her husband. None other of the wives or relatives of the Anarchists called to see them. Spies, Parsons, and Lings remained out of sight in their cells.

GUARDING AGAINST BIOT. All over town quiet but effective workers were strending to a molitive of arrangements that may have something to do with the hanging. The waterworks are being guarded, so are many of the big buildings down town. New wires have been strung from the jail to the Chicago aveaue police station, another special wire has been put up between the jail and the central police station, and still another wire between the jail and the Harrison street police station. Bhould there be an uprising, and the officials do not expect any, ample means are available to check it.

means are available to check it.

STEEF TRAKES FOR SOCIETY.

A little before noon Spies called Mr. Osborne, the death watch, to his cell. The Anarchist wanted to talk just to relieve the horrible tedium. He talked earnestly and at considerable length. Mr. Osborne said that Spies, and the others, toc, for that matter, had strong hopes that the Governor would intercede and prevent the execution. Spies Mr. Osborne said, regarded himself as an apostle of the poor and downtrodden. His position toward society and order, he thought, was much like that of John Brown in behalf of the negro slaves. Were he put to death coming generations would rise up and isment the execution, and his name would be an hopored one among the world's martyrs. Spies, Mr. Osborne said, fully believes this.

This afternoon this telegram was received by Parsons in the jaill:

Sign immediately petition I have prepared for you and get Engel and Fischer to sign it. Everything may depend upon this—your lives and others. For God's sake, sign, and wire me at once.

Parsons at once declared the communication to be a fraud, as did also Fischer, but Engel said he would sign if the others did. The despatch was dated Springfield, and was filed at 2 Colock P. M.

Lingg sent for Jalier Folx to-day and said to him savagely that he wanted to be let out in the court for exercise. "Nein," said the jailer. Mr. Fols says that Lingg shall be let out no more until he is taken out for the last time.

A FRIEME INSTALLMENT OF BOMBS. SPIES TEARNS FOR SOCIETY.

Mr. Folsays that Lings shall be let out no more until he is taken out for the last time.

A FREER INSTALLMENT OF BOMES.

Dr. Halloway of 1.010 West Monroe street found on his front porch this morning a round box about three inches long and one and a half inches in circumference. It was enclosed in a thick covering of brown paper. The box was taken to the Desplaines street station, and found to contain a quantity of saturated gun cotton. A little later in the day a bomb was found on the back porch of Mr. Campbell's home at 11 Clarkson court. It contained enough dynamits to have blown the house up. Numerous suspicious characters have of late been seen in the vicinity of State's Attorney Grinnell's house in Aldine square. On Tuesday evening Officer Stahl saw a strange looking man loading about the square and watched him closely. As soon as the coast appeared clear the man quickened his pace and ran up the steps of Mr. Grinnell's residence. The officer approached and the fellow ran off, but was caught after a sharp run.

When brought before a magistrate to-day the prisoner gave the name of William Troutwine. The magistrate sent him to the Bridewell for disorderly conduct. The policeman said that if the man had a bomb he might easily have inrown it away before he was caught as the night was very dark.

EAN FRANCISCO WANTE THEN TO HAMO.

SAN PRANCISCO WANTS THEN TO HANG.

GAN PRANCISCO WANTS THEN TO HANG.

GAN PRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—This telegram was sent to Gov. Orleaby to-day: "The American Alliance, with its membership of 2,000, representing the American sentiment of the Pacific coast, implores you to let the law take its course as regards the Chicago Anarchists convicted of murder."

to the wives and bables. It is not the square thing to the Sheriff. Surely it is a manifestation of indifference to the feelings of the callous Anarchists in jall and it is particularly exasperating to the newspapers of the land it is almost as bad as watching days and nights for the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. Howard.

THEY SAY LINGG IS INSANK.

An Effort to Have Him Examined and Delay the Excention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Dr. James G. Kiernan, the former Warden of the Cook County Hostonians. PLEADINGS PROM OVER THE REAL

Friday morning. The unions on the west side will gather at Wendel's Assembly Rooms on Forty-fourth street, while the east side unions will meet at Well's Empire Hall. 618 Third avenue, and in Clarendon Hall on Thirteenth street. The up-town organizations will meet at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street and march down to Union square. All the other organizations will join at the meeting in Union square and march with the procession to the front of the Post Office, where it will disband. Special efforts have been made to get out every man possible to join in the procession.

Col. Ingersoil, John Swinton, and Father Huntington will not go to Springfield. Ill., to call upon Gov. Oglesby to ask clemency. Editor Schevitch says that it would not be worth their while, for it is settled that the seven men will hang.

Master Workman James E. Quinn went on last night to present the appeal of D. A. 49. Knights of Labor, to Gov. Oglesby. He will return on Saturday. The committee sent on the other day, at the request of George A. Schilling of Chicago, is the only other representative organization from this city that will appeal to Gov. Oglesby.

Mayer Latrobe Objects to the Orator.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 .- Some time ago Mr. William T. Walters, the wealthy proprietor of the famous Walters Art Gallery, offered to present the city with a statue of the late Chief Justice Taney from the studio of W. H. Bein-hart, the same to be placed in Mount Vernon hart, the same to be placed in Mount Vernon square. Invitations to attend the unveiling on the 16th inst. had been accepted by Chier Justice Waite, Secretary Bayard, and other distinguished gentlemen. Mayor Latrobe was consulted concerning every detail pertaining to the ceremony, and consented to accept the handsome gift on behalf of the city, but, to Mr. Waiters's surprise, he a day or two ago declined to take part in the proceedings because the gentleman selected to make the presentation address, the Hon. S. Teakie Wallis, during the recent campaign was arrayed against him, and had assessed his political character. Mr. Waiters is indignant, and announces to-day that the unveiling will take place without ceremony on the 12th instead of the 16th.

he leth.

Prayers for the Condemned Anarchists. Congregationalists to night prayers were offered for the condemned Chicago Amerchists; but the sentiment was expressed that pity and mercy should not overshadow justica. SARATOGA. Nov. 9 .- At a prayer meeting of

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Corinth.

Groces, yesterday.

The Cear and his family have arranged to leave Fredensberg for Bards to morrow.

Sir tharies Tupper was yesterday elected in Cumberland to the Dominion Parliament by a very large majority over Bulmer, the Frohibilion candidate.

The main building of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at
Davenport, lewa, was burned yesterday morning; loss,
\$3,000. The cause of the fire was a thunderbook.

A 401 has been submitted in the French Chamber of A till has been submitted in the French Chamber of Deputies to entarge Havre harbor and improve the nav-igation of the lower Seine at a cost of 100,000,000 transa

ignation of the lower Seins at a cost of 100,000,000 frames.

Count Kalnody, the Austrian Frime Minister, has unthe the Berlin Overnment of Austria's acceptance of
the propose no protont the existing communical treaty
with Germany for an indefinite period.

Land Commissioner Sparite has rejected the selections
of the Oregon and California Railroad Company for
about 50,000 acres of land in Oregon within the quadcant formed by the resteration to the public demain of
the forfailed position of the Oregon Control Railroad
grant.

Judge Merrick of the Surreme Court of the District of
Commiss yesterday denied the application of the New
Orionas Facilio Railroad Company for an injunction to reaired the Sourciary of the injurier and the Commisnioner of the Oparati Land Office from carrying out the
orders of the department recircing the settlement and
entry lands within the indemnity limits of and road.

The inter-State Commerce Commissions or section of the

THE NEW TREATY WITH HAWAIL

It Codes to the United States the Marbo Four! Elver for a Coaling Station. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The President to day issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the "supplementary convention to limit the duration of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawalian kingdom, concluded Jan. 30, 1875," as subse-quently amended by the Senate. The original supplemental convention simply extended the duration of the commercial treaty to seven years from the date of the exchange of rati-fications thereof. The Senate amended it by inserting the following:

ARTICLE 2. His Majesty the Sing of the Hawatian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the axilustre right to enter the barber of Feari Siver, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a souling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States. may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

In its amended form it has been ratified by the two Governments, and the respective rati-fications of the same have been exchanged, and by the President's proclamation of to-day it is made the law of the land.

COMMANDER SCHLET'S REPORT. He Recommends Modern Steam Crale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Commodore W. S. Schley, of the Bureau of Equipment and Reerulting, in his annual report calls attention to the absolute necessity of two modern steam cruising ships to take the place of the three training ships now in use—the Portsmouth.

Jamestown, and Saratoga.

"Perhaps," says the report, "there is no development of the modern ships quite equal to the new high-powered machines to give them speed, and unless we can include the training firemen for these high-powered ships, it would not be overstated to say that until the men are trained to convert the greatest amount of coal into energy on a given grate surface, these new ships at the outset of their

amount of coal into energy on a given grate surface, these new ships at the outset of their cruises must lose much of their effectiveness. This would be fatal in case of war."

Legislation is recommended which will allow honorably discharged men to elect a home on any of the receiving ships, during the three months within which under the law they may refulist, on the ground that such legislation would save many valuable men to the navy, and would give them relief from the uncleanty and miserable boarding houses of large cities.

A retired list is suggested for estisted men who have served in the navy thirty years, so as to put them on the same plane as estisted men of the army and the marine corps, and a recommendation is made that citizenship be conferred on aliens who have served in the navy and are honorably discharged.

The report recommends that from those apprentices who have served-faithfully and efficiently until 21 years of age and who shall refullst for three years and shall have passed with credit and distinction through the advanced course of instruction at washington and at the torpedo station, and shall be proficient in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery, two of the most distinguished in their studies and in moral qualifications be examined yearly for admission to the grade of energy in the line of promotion. "It needs no argument to prove, the report adds, that a measure of this kind would tend greatly to improve the morale of the enlisted man, but outside and beyond this, it would be but an act of duty and justice to a class in the service who have contributed so largely in the past to our victories in war."

RUINED BY RASCALITY.

The Cashier of the Sunshed National Book

Br. Louis, Nov. 9.—Developments in the Fifth National Bank suspension show fraud and forgery, and the eashier. C. C. Crecilius, is now under arrest charged with false entry and forgery. President Heary Overstotts: would have been arrested if not on his deathbad. He have been arrested if not on his deathbed. He

have been arrested if not on his deathbed. He died this afternoon. He was formerly Mayor of this city.

It is reported that on the books the figures of more than fifty entries have been changed. It is further charged that on two occasions Crecilius's reports to the bank directors were false. Crecilius was interested in five concerns which the bank was carrying in sums ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000 each without security.

Befaulting Cuehler Hicks in Court. NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 9.-R. S. Hicks, the fore United States Commissioner Allen Tenney in this city to-day for his preliminary hearing. This hearing had been twice postponed before, but to-day Mr. Hicks appeared in company but to-day Mr. Hicks appeared in company with Mr. A. P. Hyde, his counsel, and a number of friends, and waived examination. Commissioner Tenney bound him over to the United States District Court, which convenes in Hartford the first Tuesday in December, the United States District Attorney acquiescing. Mr. Hicks was placed under \$40,000 bonds, which he gave. H. Hicks of New York, a brother, and Merrick Marcey of Hartford acting as bondsmen. It is understood that Hicks will pload guilty before Judge Shipman then, and will probably receive not more than five years in the Wethersfield prison.

Blown Bown with Bynamite.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 9 .- The old brick tower, the only remaining vestige of P. T. Barnum's beautiful residence, "Iraniston." built some forty years ago and destroyed by fire ten years later, was blown down with dynamite this afternoon. The tower was over sixty feet high, surmounted by a handsome dome. The swalls contained over 100,000 brieks. The structure was removed to clear the land for building purposes.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9 .- The fears respecting the steamer Oregon, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Montreal for Liverpool Nov. I, have been set at rest by Capt. Richardson of the steamer Sarmatian, from Liverpool for Montreal, which has arrived here. He reports passing the Ore-gon on Sunday, all well, twenty miles from Belle Isla.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

William Asior, brother of John Jacob Astor, has given BIOLOGO to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral.

Dr. George M. Smith, 23 years old, was found dead early yesterday moraling in this room in the House of Industry, 55 forth street. There is was the assistant physician. Eddey rousels tilled him. payercian. Among trouble Rilled Bills.

The Progressive Labor party has filed notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals from the order of the Supreme Court. General Term, in favor of the United Labor party in the matter of the fifth Inspector of Riccilems.

Judge Harrest in Supreme Court. Chambers, has appointed Kdward C. Ferkins, Sr. Remmol R. Billott, and Henry W. Le Roy as commissioners to inquire into the mental condition of John Travars, son of the inte William R. Travers.

Dunied Sullivan, & weare old of 48 Thirteenth avenue.

liam S. Travers.

Daniel Sullivan, 60 years old, of 68 Thirteenth avenue, ampioyed at tennseveort Market, who kicked Frederick Michaea is death on Monday night in Sinode's liquor saloou at Gamesvoort and Washington streets, was arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market Court and held to await the action of Coroner Nugent. Alphono Aliccia, O years old living in a tenement at 10th street and Third avenue, was found uncorrectors restoring mercing, many supply nated from gas which was turned full on. He died inter at the Barlem Hospital. He had been in this country but a short time, and it is appeared that he blow out the light.

He was fined \$10.

Corporation Counsel O'Brien has taken an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Donohus, made last week appointing communicationers to determine the amount of compensation which should be paid to the city for the rights to be taken by the Metropolitan Transit Company in the construction of its road.

takes by the Netropolitan Trainit Company in the construction of its road.

Juita it. Hershey of Philadelphia yeaterday entered out in the United States Circuit Court against H. O'Belli à Co., the dry goods dealers, for BRACED demagns for false impresentment. She was arrested in O'Belli's stere on Aug. 6, 1807, charged with stealing an umbrolle. On Oct. 7 alse was traceded in O'Belli's stere on Aug. 6, 1807, charged with stealing an umbrolle. On Oct. 7 alse was traced at the Special Semision Court for shopirting and acquitted.

At its twenty-fourth annual meeting yesterday the New York Sectory for the Helled of the Employed and Orippied elected the following officers: President Williams H. Cahorne; Vice-Presidents, Henry E. Terball, Williams E. Saham, O'raindo B. Pottor, Alexander McL. Ag new. Adrian lastin: Treasurer, Prederick Stunges; Racerding Becretary, John F. Towassand: Corresponding Secretary, John F. Towassand: Correspondin

PRICE TWO CENTS. TWO BIG FIGHTERS MEET.

SULLIVAN AND JEM SMITH INTRO-DUCED ON THE STAGE.

ches by Both the Great Men-Our Hon Tells the Crewd he Thinks he Can Lick the Briton-Then he Bons the Gioves and Hammers Jack Ashton in Terrific Stric. Copyright, 1867, by Tax Sex Printing and Published LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The two greatest men

on this earth met to-night in London. That is, the two greatest from the prize fighters' point of view. John L. Sullivan, the pride of Boston and of America, who has proved so often with his right duke, and his left duke, and with both dukes together, that he is the greatest knocker out among men and the shining sun of the fistic firmament, nodded at and was formally introduced to Jem Smith of England, the man who hopes to wrest the master's title from him, and whose lustre is brightest among the host of bruising planets that revolve around the great prize-fighting luminary. It was a sight to melt the lover of true-sport to gentle tears, one which in olden days could have been sung by minstress with striped legs of different colors. minstress with striped legs of different colors, and woven into dingy immortality by high-walsted maidens bending over their embroidery. Even in this nineteenth century there was emotion. Strong men held their breath, as though looking into the works of a favorite. watch, and when it was all over the roaring and cheering brought all the dime novel stories about Comanche war whooping into real life.

It was in St. James Hall, and there was a

fine big stage for the great men to strut about on. Sullivan and Smith stood side by side in the middle of it and it was a fine chance to compare the two representatives of muscle. The men were in many respects exact oppo-sites. Smith is short and chunky, with big swelling chest, thick, short legs, with tre-mendous calves defring the tailors' law that men shall now wear their trousers flowing, short bull neck, square jaw, low forehead, smooth face, expression good-humored, but lacking intelligence, not quite the full-fledged great man, plain clothes, short seket of coarse material, thick boots, pot hat, and a few diamonds, indicating a desire to some a lew diamonds, indicating a course to some above the ordinary British prize fighter, a perfectly developed specimen of the buildog in human nature, but with a most lovely set of white teeth. Those teeth are all of Smith's beauty, and in smiling he displays them with a success and grace which might have been vied by Judic and copied by Kyrie Bellew.

A different picture must be drawn to give Americans an idea of what Sullivan, the United agine a man as calm and quiet as though the earth were his and all the rest of us his tenants; not a wonderfully tall man, but one who looks very tall; a body so well shaped that it seems not unusually muscular, and with the wonderful power spread out all over it like electricity in a battery, not stored in knobs and bunches of muscle, as in the ordinary the man who is used to creating more excitement than kings or Presidents, and who knows that to back in his presence is a pleasure to many thousands. His face is a better one than that of any man in his profession, and one in which good nature often struggles through the satisfied expression bors of the ability to beat anything on earth. Everything about Bullivan told of the man nurtured in the soft lap of Madison Square Geslen gate receipts. No plain brown hat, but one of glistening silk, tall and very curly brimmed. He was in evening dress, such as is worn by dukes or brokers, or man who lecture on astronomy, and one not outdone by any in scientific curving, hollow beatthe man who is used to creating more excitaedness, or other becoming qualities. Far past the diamond hankering that accompanies the diamond hankering that accompanies sudden prosperity, Sullivan had disdained all jewelry and appeared simply himself, fixed up in the best clothing gate receipts can buy.

With Sullivan was Mr. Phillips, his backer, who skillfully steers his wayward star past the many temptations and bewildering brands of a big new place. Everybody was introduced to Sullivan, Smith and Phillips, and then the fighters bowed solemnly and shook hands with a pomp and solemnly and shook hands with a pomp and solemnity that recalled to the historical mind Henry VIII and big hing Francis on the field of the oloth of gold. The sudience which framed the picture was grand. Bows

s pump and solemnity that recaised to the mixtorical mind Henry VIII and big hing Francis
on the field of the cloth of gold. The audience
which framed the picture was grand. Howe
and rows of young men, some with tules and
some without, but all with red faces, white
shirt fronta, and small heads, piled hish up in
the ten-dollar seats, every one of which was
taken. Then there were rows of stalls white
with the overflow of shirt fronts from the twoguines seats and galleries brimming with excited faces, whose owners had paid r ore than
they could possibly afford and did not regret
it. All these yeiled for a sneech, and Sullivan
made bee. Its lengthy and claborate character was most surprising to all the great man's
intimates.

"Gentlemen," he said. "I'm much obliged to
you for this applause. [Every one had been
reiliag.] I am much pleased with this country
and with the reception you have given me, and
I hope I'll continue to deserve it. As far as Mr.
Smith here is concerned, of course I hope I'll
best him, and go home leaving 'him lieked;
and, of course, he hopes and you hope, being
patriotic, that he'll get the best of me, and send
me home beaten. I can only say I hope the best
man will win, and I'm airaid you'll be badly
disappointed. [Loud yells, and cheers and
laughter,] Gentlemen. I'm so much obliged
to you for this that I won't undertake to express it. So I just wish Mr. Smith success in
it took much loud pleading to get Smith to
ston twiring his hat and say this;
"I can enly say I'll try my best to beat Kilrais, and then, when I've beaten Kilrain, I'll
try my best to beat John L. Sullivan."

It struck the crowd as pithy, and won great
favor.

Then there were the usual incidents of a
purdilistic feast—amall sparring matches no

I can enly say I'll try my best to beat Kilrais, and then, when I've besten Kilrain. I'll
try my best to beat John I. Sullivan."

It struck the crowd as pithy, and you great
favor.

Then there were the usual incidents of a
pugilistic feast—small sparring matches to
sharpen the appetite for the big ope—and at
last Sullivan came on. He was naked to the
waist, and all the red-faced young gentlemen
saw the most perfect body they had ever
looked at. Sullivan's body, neck, and arms
were perfectly pink, a peculiarity of his own,
and harmonized beautifully with the pink silk
tights that he wore. A silk American flag
tightly rolled was worn as a belt, and on
his hands were gloves so big and soft as to
look almost attractive. Jack Ashton was there
to be knocked about, and bullivan went at him.

He had promised the Londoners the best exhibition seen in their lives, and he gave it to
them. Bullivan's wonderful lightness, and his
way of throwing all the weight of his 230 pounds
into his figt at every blow, was a revelation,
He banged Ashton all over the stage, and
wound up the first boat of four rounds in a
storm of applause. All the way through the
exhibition was carried out on Sullivan's plan
of going at the most friendly opponent as
though that opponent's life had already been
unduly prolonned. It was painful for Ashton,
but grand for the spectators. It was real
Sullivan exhibition, and there was no one to
interiere.

In watching the sparring of Kilrain, Smith
had dane some very gay smilling. He did not
smile as he followed closely the quick movements and heavy blows of the big American.
His face, on the contrary, was that of the gentiemas who listens to the reading of a relative's will in which his name is not mentioned,
it grew more gloomy as Sullivan proceeded in
his best manner, and, despite the ligh amovements and heavy blows of the big American.
He has evidently thinking meanwhile.

Sullivan in his dreesing was playing his accustomed role of a great man. Two kneeling
youths undid his boots, a fond att